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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
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LINUS DARLING.

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AGRICULTURAL.

They have an expressive name among the Rhode Island milk dealers for the act of removing the cream from milk. They call it "topping." It must be a great comfort to their consumers to know that it isn't skimming.—Exchange.

There are six institutions which should have the support of the farmer as well as the agricultural press; they are: The national department of agriculture, the national committees on agriculture, the state agricultural societies, the state agricultural experimental stations, the state agricultural colleges and the farmers' institutes. These are all working towards a broader and higher education, the elevation of the farmer. The press should aid in the dissemination of knowledge concerning these institutions and educate the farmers to an understanding of their merits; it is this which will help to fit him best for fighting his battles successfully.—T. E. Orr, at the Farmers' National Congress.

Improved Chestnut Culture.

Grafted Paragon chestnut trees begin to bear the second year after grafting, and bear full crops every year. This variety of chestnut will stand as much cold as the apple. It ripens about two weeks before the American chestnut, frost not being required to open the burrs. Forty selected nuts fill a quart measure, and have been sold in Philadelphia at the rate of \$8 to \$10 per bushel.

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Persons owning land from which chestnut timber has been cut, who have allowed the suckers or sprouts to grow from the stumps, have the best foundation for a successful chestnut grove, by grafting the suckers or sprouts with the Paragon. In five or six years from five to ten bushels of Paragon chestnuts can be grown to the acre, and in ten years twenty bushels.

Canadian Crops.

The potato crop is very poor and they are rotting badly. They sell from fifty to sixty cents a bushel. The apple and plum crops are a complete failure. Apples are selling for \$1 a bushel. Other crops are a fair average but rather late. Hay sells at auction for \$6 per ton, oats for thirty-five cents a bushel, cows from \$15 to \$18, pork in carcass from \$6 to \$6.25. Large quantities of store cattle are being bought up for the American market and are purchased very cheaply in the French country. The hay crop is a failure there.

The weather has been frost for the most part this fall Jack Frost made his appearance on the first of October, but did very little injury. Very little corn has been planted but all that was came to maturity. A large quantity was raised for the silo. Manufacturers are running on full time and business is fairly good. A foreign and local market is found for all the goods manufactured; till, a fair reciprocity treaty would, no doubt, prove an advantage to both the United States and Canada. A. R.

One Hundred Hints on Dairying.

BY THE LATE COL. T. D. CURTIS.

PART I.

SELECTION AND BREEDING.

1. Decide on your line of dairying, if not already decided—butter, cheese or milk for market.

2. If you choose butter making, see that your cows give milk rich in butter fat, and that the fat is in large globules, so that it will readily separate from the milk.

3. If you choose cheese or milk for market, see that the butter fat is in small globules, so that it will not readily separate from the milk.

4. Test every cow, and do not be content with your herd until it averages 300 pounds of butter or 750 pounds of cheese yearly per cow.

5. Be sure to select a male that is from a family better in your line of dairying than your herd. This is a guaranty of improvement in the offspring.

6. When your dairy is up to your ideal standard, be careful not to use a male inferior to your herd lest your breed go down instead of up.

7. Stick to the line of dairying and the breed of cow which you begin with, keeping the blood pure. Mixing breeds promiscuously works badly.

CARE AND FEED.

8. Remember that good care and feed are as essential as selection and breeding.

9. See that the food given to your cows is of the best quality and in the best condition for digestion. This is very important.

10. Be careful that the ration fed to your cows has a proper balance of elements, approximating one part of nitrogenous food to five or six parts of carbonaceous. The nitrogenous foods are also known as "albuminoids," and the carbonaceous as "carbohydrates."

11. Mixed pasture grasses, including clover, make a well balanced summer ration; but a little dry food is relished exceedingly, and is beneficial. Some of the best dairymen not only feed hay but cornmeal and bran, or some other form of grain all summer, to advantage.

12. Be sure to have some soiling crop to eke out the feed during the dry season, and by no means permit a shrinkage of the flow of milk because of lack of food. It cannot be fully regained.

13. A most important consideration in the ration is that of bulk. If too bulky, the animal has to eat too much to get sufficient nourishment and becomes uncomfortable. If not bulky enough, the animal will take in more nutritive material than it can digest, in order to produce the proper sense of fullness. This deranges the stomach and causes waste.

14. Remember that warm stables in winter save food and secure an increase of product over cold stables. Warm drink in winter increases the flow and improves the quality of milk. Letting cows get chilled is a costly practice.

15. Shade is almost as important in summer as shelter from cold in winter. See that the cow has plenty of feed and clean water, while in pasture, so that she can fill her stomach in a short time, and then lie down in the shade, chew her cud, enjoy herself and make milk.

16. The cow must not have to travel a long distance for water. If she does, she will go without it until she gets thirsty and feverish, and then drink until she is painfully uncomfortable. Both conditions are unfavorable for milk secretion.

17. If a cow has to travel over a large surface and take a good deal of time to fill her stomach, the extra time and energy expended will cause a corresponding reduction of the flow of milk.

18. Unclean, decayed or improper food of any kind will injure the quality of the milk and the health of the cow. So impure, stagnant or unclean water will injure both the cow and the quality of her milk. Wholesome food and water are necessary to keep the cow healthy, and only healthy cows give wholesome milk.

19. In winter there should always be on hand a supply of succulent food,

such as ensilage or some kind of roots. These are relished exceedingly, and increase the flow of milk.

MILKING AND HANDLING MILK.

20. Milking should always be done in a clean, airy place, free from all bad odors. If in a stable, it should be scrupulously clean, and have some door, crizer—such as dry earth, dry muck, land plaster, sawdust, etc., scattered over the floor. The best of all is the land plaster, which goes into the manure, and is applied to the soil in about as good a way as possible.

21. It is better to have cows confined in stanchions, or otherwise, for milking, to avoid their moving about, and to prevent accidents. It is also better to have some kind of shelter, especially when it rains.

22. Before beginning to milk, brush all the loose hair and dirt from the cow's side and udder. If the udder is soiled, have a pail of water and cloth at hand, and give it a thorough cleaning.

23. Have the hands dry and clean, and do not wet the cow's teat with milk. It is a filthy habit. If they need moistening, resort to the pail of water.

24. Be gentle with the cow, and sit down to her so that you can place your head against her flank and control the movement of her leg with your left arm, in case she steps around or is inclined to kick.

25. The safest position is on a three-legged stool taking the pail firmly between your knees, not getting so near or so far away that the milker cannot sit firmly and steadily and rise quickly.

26. Take hold of the teat well up on the udder, and gently stroke it downward, before beginning to milk. This gives the cow warning and liberates the skin, so as to reduce the danger of hurting.

27. Grasp the off hind teat with the left hand and the near fore teat with the right, or the off fore teat with the right hand and the near hind teat with the left, so as to milk across. This gives more room for the hands, and some experiment indicates that it secures more milk than by milking two teats side by side.

28. In grasping the teat, reach well up on the udder and press the milk downward into the teat, closing the forefinger and thumb closely around it, next the udder as soon as the teat comes fairly within the hand. Then close the second, third and fourth finger in order, giving a slight and gentle pull on the teat, and squeezing out of it all the milk it contains, before loosening the grip. Repeat this operation until the milk ceases to flow.

29. When the flow of milk is not large, it is generally necessary to strip first one pair of teats and then the other to coax the milk into the teats, or to make the cow "give down." Grasping the udder high up and stroking downward to the teat helps expedite the flow of milk.

30. In many cases the milk does not stream directly downward into the pail, but off to one side. With a little care, one can soon get the right position to turn the stream into the pail and avoid waste.

31. Be careful not to pinch the cow's teat or to put your nail into the skin. Kickers are often made by hurting cows in this way.

32. Let every milker have the same cows to milk regularly each night and morning, and let him begin with the same one, milking each in the same order, and closing with the same one every time. This regularity induces a sort of expectancy or habit in the cows, so each is expected to be milked when her turn comes. There is a sort of pride or excitement about being milked out of order that lessens the flow. Cows get used to one milker, enjoy the operation more, and do better than they will if they have different milkers. It is important that the cow should like her milker and have confidence in him.

33. Strip the teats at least twice after exhausting the first flow, and be sure that the milk is all drawn. This gives Nature to understand that you demand the amount and expect her to keep up the flow. Leaving a little milk gives her the opposite hint and she is sure to

take it. Nature responds to demands. No demand, no supply.

34. Keep all the dirt possible out of the milk, and do not depend on the strainer to take out dirt. Only hairs and such dirt as is mechanically held can be strained out. What is dissolved will remain in the milk to fowl it, and injure its flavor and its keeping qualities.

T. D. Curtis' one hundred hints on dairying have for some time been out of print. Before the author's death he gave the writer the privilege of replenishing them which he intends some time to do in book form. Not being at this time ready to do so, he has concluded to give them to the public in the above form. Future issues of this paper will contain remaining parts, till the entire one hundred hints have been published. The hints will be worth a year's subscription to the paper.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

Getting in Readiness for Winter.

SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FARMER AND DAIRYMAN.

In some parts of our country winter forms no small proportion of the year. Indeed in the sections considered the most mild and favorable, and where ordinarily but comparatively little attention is paid to securing proper shelter for the protection of animals during the winter season, severe storms or such cold weather occasionally comes as to cause much suffering and death of stock and loss to the owners.

Even when the conditions are much more favorable than at the North, it will be found to abundantly pay to provide sufficient protection for the animals and means for their subsistence during the colder and more unpropitious portion of the year.

Advance is being made in this direction, which may be expected to become more general as its necessity is realized and the means for the purpose are at command.

The cost for such an improved condition of things will no doubt be less than the losses so frequently sustained from the want of them, besides the owner will find it so much more convenient with proper arrangements to care for his animals and experience much satisfaction in knowing they are thus so well provided for.

In the more northern portion of the United States this provision for the protection and sustenance of stock is imperative, and he who does not attend to the matter is blind to his own interests if not criminally negligent.

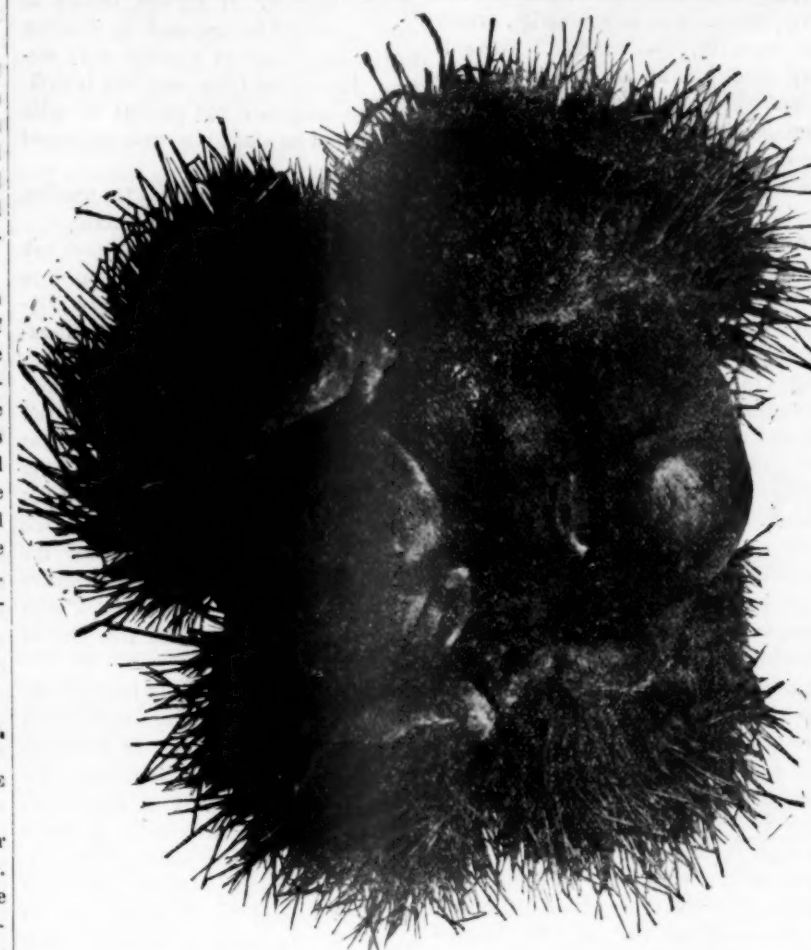
Even in the older and well settled parts of the country great improvements in the matter of barns and stables have been made within the past twenty-five years. The considerable number of small barns scattered about the farm have, in many instances, given place to a single large one, of a capacity sufficient for all purposes. With these rightly constructed there is plenty of room for forage and animals, and when properly arranged are so convenient as to reduce the labor in caring for them to the lowest extent. This is a great advance in the right direction and should be more generally followed.

Animals that are kept in the stable for nearly half of the year as they are or should be, especially in the more northern portion of the United States, need to be provided for in a manner that will insure the largest degree of comfort and health, as well as the most satisfactory returns for the labor and care bestowed.

The stables should be roomy, warm, and well lighted and properly ventilated. With such conditions there should be, with proper care to keep free from contagion, little danger of disease. Here at the East where tuberculosis has prevailed to a considerable extent, it has been found in some instances that it has been greatly aggravated by unfavorable conditions, such as close, dark, damp and ill-ventilated stables.

Such conditions should not prevail in any case, as they are likely to germinate and foster disease.

Care should also be exercised in relation to the water for stock. There should be plenty of this, not too far



PARAGON CHESTNUTS. Raised by J. L. Lovett, Emille, Pa.

away, but pure and wholesome and in winter not too cold. Whether to have it in the stable where convenient is a question not quite satisfactorily settled in the estimation of farmers and scientific men. Some being well provided in this manner have had it removed from the stable to the yard from sanitary motives.

These preparations for winter should be completed before cold weather arrives, so as to be in readiness to house the stock as soon as necessary, and that will be pretty early in some parts of the country. Cows, especially, should be in stable at night and during cold or stormy days. There will be profit in this if the best results are expected from the dairy.

And the young animals should not be compelled to remain in the pastures until they cease to thrive and grow, as there will be a loss instead of gain in this.

All stock should come to the barn in good flesh, as then it will be much easier keeping them in this condition than regaining it when once lost. To keep all animals healthy, thrifty and in good working condition "the year round" should be the constant effort of the farmer.

E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin, Co., Vt.

Agriculture in New Mexico.

This has been a good year thus far for all classes in New Mexico except the silver miner, and they have generally given up their business as hopelessly gone. The most of them are totally ruined, and will have to begin life over again. But as a class, they are men who are not easily discouraged, and since silver is gone, they give their attention to something else—the most of them have gone into gold mining.

But owing to the very favorable conditions which have prevailed, the other industries of the territory have generally been very prosperous. The weather has been more favorable to the farmers than during any other year since the first American immigration. There has been an unusually heavy rain fall, and it has not come all at once, as is so frequently the case here, but has been quite evenly distributed through the season, thus bringing good crops in all those sections where the irrigation facilities are not very good. First class crops of hay have been gathered from many fields in different parts of the territory where it is impossible to irrigate at all, and all that is just so much clear gain to the country. Then again the ranges, upon which the cattle and sheep industries depend, have been put in magnificent condition, and the animals of all kinds, and in every part of the territory, are going into the winter "rolling fat."

That signifies to New Mexico, the difference between good times and hard times, because, when the sheep do well, we all do well, and vice versa.

For the last five years, the people of this territory have suffered in common with those of other sections, from the general depression that has prevailed all over the country, but in addition to all that—which was enough in itself—they have also suffered from another cause, equally as bad if not worse, and that is the effects of the "long drouth," which continued for five years from 1888 to 1893. During all that time there was not as much water fell in any or every form during any one year, as you frequently have in New England during a single rain storm, and what little there was came in the fall, when it was too late to do any good to the grass. The consequence was that many of the best ranges in the territory were literally burned up, and on many of the plains where our flocks and herds had been accustomed to find their best feed, there was absolutely nothing to be seen as far as the eye could carry but bare white sand, burning and glistening in the sun or drifting in the wind. As a result, the cattle business in New Mexico was well nigh destroyed, and most of the cattle men were financially ruined. Hundreds of thousands of animals were sold for anything they would fetch, and shipped out of the country to Kansas, Wyoming and Montana, while far greater numbers proved too weak to stand the drive from the range to the shipping point, and left their bones upon the plains. A very conservative estimate places the number of cattle that starved to death here during the period referred to at half a million head.

Of course, the sheep also suffered severely, and in addition to all the rest the price of wool was so low during most of the time that it would hardly pay for handling. Nothing could be made to grow in the most favored sections without abundant irrigation, and many of the farms that depended upon small streams, were no better off, because the most of the brooks went dry, and the territory at large did not produce more than half enough to feed its own people.

When you come to add such local conditions as these to the general depression that prevailed all over the country, and to remember that the silver mining industry, upon which so many of our people had always depended, was at the same time utterly ruined, and the most of those engaged in it left penniless, you will see that New Mexico has had an opportunity to realize the meaning of "hard times" in the broadest sense of the term.

But we have "turned the corner" now, and feel that we have fallen upon better times. There seems to be no reason to hope that our silver mining industry will ever be restored, but gold mining is taking the place of it to a very great

extent. That is not near so good for the country, because it does not give employment to so many men, but it helps. What few cattle we have left are in fine condition and bring better prices than ever before. The higher price of wheat does not benefit us any directly, because we have no wheat to sell, and never expect to have any, for it is as much as we can do to raise enough to feed ourselves, but the price of wool, which has advanced along with wheat, benefits us immensely, and means a great deal of new money to be put into circulation among our people. The clip this year has been fifteen million pounds, of unwashed wool, and the price at which it has sold has averaged ten cents, or a million and a half of dollars, and it is estimated that a million lambs have been sold, at an average of two dollars, to be taken to northern ranges. There is three and a half millions of new money brought into the territory this year from the sheep alone, and when it is remembered that the population is scarcely 150,000, counting Indians and all, it will readily be seen that such an "inflow of capital is sufficient to cause quite a business boom in all lines of industry, for it means almost \$24 a head for every man, woman and child in the territory, and that addition alone constitutes a very large per capita circulation.

Times are good now in New Mexico, and what is better still, our people are not in debt. They have had to live on very plain fare—or, as the stock men say, "mighty short grass"—for some years past, but they have done it, and when they couldn't pay for what they wanted they went without, so that now whenever they get a dollar it belongs to them, and they can spend it for their own benefit. As a consequence, our merchants in every line are rushed with business, for the people had been denying themselves so long that they were practically out of everything, and have to stock up anew all round.

Much attention is being given at present to the development of the beet sugar industry in New Mexico. One factory has already been established, and is now in successful operation, while experimental crops of beets, raised in many different sections, show that nearly every part of the territory is well adapted to the production of this crop. But the great drawback to this industry is the fact that it takes so much capital to put up a mill. A first class plant costs not less than a million dollars, and it is always difficult to enlist so much money in a new enterprise, even though it be very promising. But sugar making here is a highly profitable business, and there is an opening for the investment of a large amount of capital in this line. It is no longer an experiment, for all the mills that have been built where good beets can be raised, are paying better dividends than any other line of manufactures in the United States.

The development of this business should be encouraged in every part of the country that is adapted to it, for it furnishes the best opening the American farmer has for a profitable and reliable crop. Wheat and corn farming do not pay, except under extraordinary conditions, such as those which prevail during the present year; but beet farming, in those sections adapted to it, would pay well all the time, and without any fear of foreign competition, for we already have the demand at home for millions of tons more sugar than we now produce, and that demand is increasing far more rapidly than are the facilities for manufacturing. Therefore, if the farmers in those sections of the country adapted to the production of sugar beets could have a chance to give their attention to this line of farming, they would not only get far better returns from their own land than they now get, but they would also reduce the competition in other lines, and thus give the man whose land will not produce beets, a better chance to make money in other lines. Every time a wheat or corn farmer is enabled to give his land up to beet culture, a good work is done for the whole farming community east as well as west, because we are all "long" on corn and wheat, but very "short" on sugar.

W. S. BURKE.
Albuquerque, N. M.

The basis of all good and successful farming is in the plowing. If this is done in the best manner the rest of the work will be comparatively easy, but if it is performed in a haphazard way, the work of pulverizing the soil and culti-

to several months of age, and when she is weaned from milk oats will serve an excellent purpose. In truth, oats should be fed before the diet of skim milk is withdrawn. It is far from impossible to ruin a heifer so far as milk production goes by feeding too much rich food, and it is possible to hurt her seriously by withholding a sufficiency of food. Of the two evils too much feed is worse than too little, but it is less liable to occur, for where one is injured by too much feed probably a hundred are injured by too little, and it is a safe guess to make that at least half of the heifer calves are fed too much like

"In about half an hour the cheese will be ready for bandaging. The bandage consists of three pieces of ordinary cotton cloth. One piece is cut long enough to go around the cheese and about an inch wider than the thickness of the

others will be of but little constitutional vigor. Taken all in all the flock will be from fifty cents to a dollar per head less value than they would have been had the pure-bred sire been used in the flock. These are object lessons that are daily being presented before farmers, and yet seemingly a very large majority of them will reason as those men did when they purchased the inferior sires. It is true that occasionally a grade sire will produce good offspring. But it is not the rule, and when it is true, it is always found that the sire was of a good form, and had a good sire and

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHEN WE GO FISHING.

When we go fishing in the brook,
Joy and Cleo and I,
A crooked pin's our only hook.
That catches 'em! Sometimes we tie
The string tight to a willow twig
Just where the biggest minnows swim.
Then we lie down there in the shade,
And watch our lures that tip and float;
And once a bridge of rocks we made,
And built a castle and a moat.
But just as sure as we begin,
Why, Joy goes and tumbles in.
Then all the frightened fish hide
Beneath the rocks and in the pool.
There's not a minnow to be spied!
The water settles clear and cool.
With bubbles 'tween the rocks and foam;
But then we must take Joy home.

Of course, he cries at mamma's look.
She says, "Is this the only fish
That you can catch in Silver Brook?"
She knows, though, we'd get all she'd wish,
With just our string and pin and pin,
If Joy wouldn't tumble in!
—Virginia Woodward Cloud, in St. Nicholas.

ROY'S LESSON.

"Good-by, Roy; help mother all you can, and don't forget the wood-pile," said Mr. Hopkins, kissing his wife good-by and taking up his well filled dinner-pail.
"I counted on going fishing to-day," replied Roy, sulkily.
"Well, you cannot go," answered his father. "Had you been smart, you might have had the wood all split and in the shed. No more fishing until that is attended to."
And Mr. Hopkins was gone.
"I'm tired of work," grumbled Roy.
"Suppose your father and I refused to work, how long do you suppose we would have a home or bread or butter to eat?" said his mother, quietly.
"That's different," snapped Roy, shuffling out of the house, making much more noise than was necessary.
"There isn't a kid in our crowd that works as hard as I do," growled he, seating himself on a log and giving the axe a vicious kick. "I promised the boys I'd go fishing sure, today, and now I've got orders to stay at home and hustle at the old wood pile and help mother. She will be sure to get one of her sick headaches, and I'll have to get supper and wash dishes. How I hate it!"

Roy made a grimace, giving the unoffending axe another kick.
"For two cents I'd run away; I'm not appreciated here, and won't be till I'm gone."
He stood in deep thought for a minute, then, with a determined, "No more girl's work for me—I'm going!" jumped the back fence.

"I suppose mother will take an awful when she misses me, and father will have a description of me in all the papers, but it won't do me a bit of good; I'll never go back. They can't always have me with them, so good-by, old wood pile; guess father will have to hustle with you himself."

Roy felt very brave, as he walked along, with his chin held high and his hands in his pockets. "It is a wonder to me," he thought, "that more of the fellows don't strike out for themselves, and make their own way in the world, like I am going to do."

Roy struck out for the country, and after trudging along the dusty road till nearly noon, he was overtaken by a one-horse buggy, driven by a jolly-looking farmer.

"Jump in," said the man, in a pleasant voice, stopping his horse beside Roy. He climbed in with alacrity.

"Going far?" the farmer asked, looking sharply at Roy.
"Well, yes," answered Roy. "Fact is, I'm running away. I want to go out West. Maybe I'll work in a gold mine. I'm not just sure what I shall do yet, but I'm not going back home. I'm not treated right by my folks."

"Indeed!" said the farmer, dryly; "very few boys are."

"That's so!" replied Roy, quickly, failing to note the sarcasm in the other's voice, and fancying that he had at last found some one who understood his case.
"I had to cut wood, carry coal and water, and help mother in the house. Sometimes when mother was sick, I had to get supper and wash dishes—regular girl's work. You bet they will miss me now."

"I shouldn't wonder if they did," said the farmer. "What if your father does work hard all day, he could chop that wood in the evening. And for any sensible woman to expect a high minded boy like you to help in the house—call it a shame! What are mothers for if it is not to work? What right have they to get sick? It is their place to work all day in the kitchen, and sit up half the night to do the mending. Mothers grow old pretty fast, and some of them don't live very long. When they overwork. But what of it? They can't expect their boys to help 'em. What is your name, sonny?"

"Roy Hopkins, sir."

"Um! Folks live on Front street, back of the old Davis mill?"

"Yes, sir," Roy replied nervously. "Do you know father?"

"Heard of him," said the farmer, indifferently. "Well, my boy, what do you say to coming home with me for a short visit? I rather like your looks and won't make you wash dishes."

"Do you think father will find me there?" asked Roy. "Of course they will be looking for me everywhere, and there will be a description of me in all the papers."

An amused smile flitted over the farmer's face.

"If they come after you I'll throw them off the track, and give you a chance to bolt. Here we are at Eldridge. You hold the horse while I step in the telegraph office a moment."

"What did you go in there for?" Roy asked a little uneasy, as the farmer climbed back into the buggy.

"I didn't know but there might be a telegram from daughter Mary. She lives in New York."

"Were you expecting one?"

"Well, no. But one never knows what to expect in this uncertain world."

Roy felt better.

A few miles further on, and they were at the comfortable country home of Farmer Jones.

The first meal at the pretty country house was a revelation to Roy.

The supper was no better than they had at home. But what surprised him was to see Harry, a tall lad of seventeen, wait upon his mother, as if he really liked to do it. He placed her chair at the table and helped her to be seated, as though she were a queen.

"Queer way," thought Roy, "after the way Mr. Jones talked to me."

After supper he was more astonished to see Harry, who stood head and shoulders above his plump little mother, wiping the dishes for her.

"I can do them, Harry. You worked hard today. Go and rest."

"So have you. We'll get them done, and rest together."

And the good-natured boy flourished the snowy dish towel over his mother's head.

Roy heard, and his wonder grew.

Next morning Mr. Jones went to the city. Roy felt a little remorseful as he thought of his mother crying over his disappearance, and bringing on one of her sick headaches—his father rushing wildly from one newspaper office to another, his comrades holding confabs on the street corners as to the cause of his running away—in fact, he pictured the town in a uproar and business suspended, all on account of himself.

He swung himself lazily in the hammock, for Mr. Jones had not given him work to do.

A whole week slipped away, and Roy was not feeling so important as when he left home.

The detectives had not been after him. No notice of his disappearance had appeared in the papers, and Roy had scaped them closely every day.

When Mr. Jones went to the city, he always came back saying things were going on the same as usual.

Then, too, he was losing faith in mankind, for Mr. Jones did not practise what he preached. He insisted on Roy doing nothing, and would look at him and wink when Harry would take the bucket from his mother's hand to fetch the water, or insist upon her resting on the porch while he dish up the supper.

Then Roy's mind would go back to his own mother, who was always so tired, and he couldn't remember ever offering to help her.

She always had to ask him; then he would growl and say—

"Is that all? Can I go now?"

And she would look at him, with a smile, and say pleasantly—

"That will do. You can go now."

As he thought of his good, kind mother, a lump would come in his throat, and he had to wink hard to keep back the tears.

"What makes you help in the house so much?" Roy asked of Harry one day, as the latter finished sweeping the kitchen floor. "Do you like such work?"

"Well, no; but I like my mother, and do the work to save her strength. Roy, we can have but one mother, and my motto is, take good care of her while you have her. Mother often says she could not keep house without me."

Roy went to the barn where Farmer Jones was giving his horses their dinner.

"Mr. Jones, I'm going home," he said, abruptly.

"Mr. Jones' eyes twinkled.

"And not go to the gold mine?" he asked.

"No, sir. You've been good to me, but you were making fun of me that day I met you, for you do believe in boys doing housework or you wouldn't let Harry do it."

The farmer laid his hand kindly on the boy's curly head.

Harry loves his mother; yes, and his old father, too. Seems as if he can't do enough for us. We never have to make him work—he is always willing."

"And I love my parents, too," cried Roy, hotly, "just as much as Harry does."

"I only judged from the way you talked."

"I talked like a fool," declared Roy. "Mother and father were too good to me, and I'm going home this very day. How they must have worried!"

"Not a bit of it," assured Mr. Jones. "When I was in town yesterday, I saw them both, and they never looked better."

"Then you telegraphed to them that day?" said Roy, in surprise.

"Yes; and there isn't a soul in town knows you ran away, except your own folks."

To say that Roy felt small, doesn't half express it. Right after dinner they started for town, and arrived there just as Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were at supper.

Of course they were glad to see their

boy, and hoped that he had enjoyed himself, and heaped his plate with good things. They treated him just as if he had been on a visit with their consent. And it looked very much as though he had.

As Mr. Hopkins arose from the table, he pleasantly turned to his son and said—

"Well, Roy, you have had a nice, long rest. Now, tomorrow, you must get that wood split and piled."

"Yes, sir; I'll see to that," answered he, in such a cheerful, willing voice, that both parents were a little dazed.

But Roy had had his lesson; and in the days that followed his heart was often gladdened by hearing his mother say—

"Oh, Roy! what a comfort you are to me!"—Alida Mack Young.

THE HOME CORNER.

FREE PATTERN.

By special arrangement with the BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERN CO., we are able to supply our readers with the *Bazar Glove-Fitting Pattern* at very low cost. It is acknowledged by every one that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published. Full directions accompany each pattern, and our lady readers have been invariably pleased with them in the past. The coupon below must accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will cost the full price.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON.

Cut this out, fill in your name, address, number and size of pattern desired, and mail it to THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS.

Name.....

Address.....

No. of Pattern.....

Size.....

Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.

A closet or chest of drawers devoted especially to the linen is a necessity, if everything is to be nicely kept, and great care needs to be taken to close it against flies and dust. The smooth pieces of tablecloths, napkins, sheets, pillow cases, towels and possibly soft, fleecy blankets and new quilts, all clean and sweet smelling, exhibit care and thrift on the part of the housewife, says the *Prairie Farmer*.

The nicest linen and that which needs the most careful selection is for the table. Table cloths should be long enough to reach at least fourteen inches over each end of the table. Handsome cloths with a dozen napkins to match come in lengths of from two yards to two and one-half and longer. Some housekeepers prefer to buy the cloths by the yard, but then one cannot always procure napkins to match. The best table linen should be hemmed by hand, and the particular woman does the same with all her linen and towels which need it. The ravelings of new linen, as that from napkins, should be carefully saved and used for darning when the cloths show signs of wear. If mending is attended to just as soon as the finest hole shows or a place wears thin, it will be found that the article wears much longer. Cotton thread should never be used in mending linen. A needle with a long eye will receive the raveling without trouble and is far better than the ordinary small-eyed needle. In order to bring out the beauty in linen it should be ironed quite damp on the right side with a hot iron. And to secure that desired stiffness the iron should be run over it until the linen is perfectly dry. Fold the table cloths down the center lengthwise once, then press and roll. Do not fold for what will crease them. Fold napkins in thirds so that the center of the napkin will be the center of the square when folded. A well ironed table cloth will look fresh much longer than one poorly done.

The housewife who wishes to be careful of the table cloths has a good supply of carving and tray cloths. Some of these may be very plain, simply hem-stitched pieces of linen, and others may be as artistically embroidered, just as suits the fancy.

A good supply of nice bed linen is necessary in the well-regulated household. The very least that one can get along with for each bed are three sheets and four pillow slips. This allows of but one clean sheet and clean pillow slips once a week. In case of sickness this would be wholly inadequate. The careful housewife adds to her store of linen every year, and thus always keeps on hand a sufficient supply. Sheets and pillow cases are nicest if made of the regular sheeting. For sheets, that two and one-half yards wide is best. The sheets should measure when hemmed, at least two and one-half yards long, otherwise they cannot be tucked snugly under the ends of the mattress. Sheet- ing which is from one and three-quarters to two yards wide is best for pillow slips. Two-thirds of a yard is enough for a pillow of ordinary size. A pillow slip should be at least five inches longer than the pillow, and a hem from two to four inches is generally turned in.

Of towels, one cannot have too many. Little, flimsy towels are poor economy, even if they are cheaper at first cost. The big, soft Turkish bath towels are excellent in every way, and they are not hard to launder. Then there are several weaves of coarse linen toweling which makes excellent towels. Cut into one and one-half yards, and

Among all the styles shown for little girl's outer garments there is no one that is at once more serviceable and generally becoming than the Empire coat. The model shown in the illustration is made of smooth-finished cloth in the popular Yale blue, the trimming being a combination of ribbon frills in the same color and black mohair braid. While the whole effect is stylish in the extreme the pattern is simplicity itself, as the fitting is effected by shoulder and under-arm seams only. Two box-plais are laid at the centre-back from the neck to the edge of the skirt and the front shows one at each side of the closing, which is effected at the centre-front with large plain buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are two-seamed with the fullest arranged in either gathers or plaits at the shoulders. Over each falls a simple oblong eaplette trimmed with ribbon and braid, and a deep, seamless turn-over collar finishes the neck. The entire coat is lined with taffeta showing a bright-bued plaid and glimpses of the gay coloring are caught beneath the collar and eaplettes. To make this coat for a girl of eight years will require one and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch material. The pattern, No. 7165, is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years. With coupon 10 cents.

7165—Child's Empire Jacket.

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glove-fitting lining that reaches to the waist-line and closes in the centre-front. The fronts of the material are smooth-fitting across the shoulders and bust, with the fullness at the waist arranged in gathers and drooping over the narrow belt in slight blouse effect. The right-front over-laps the left and closes invisibly on the left side, which finishes with a full ruffle of butter-colored lace. The fullness at the waist is close over-lapping plaits. The model shows an added basque that is joined at the waist to the blouse proper. These basques, or poplins, promise to be exceedingly popular during the coming season, being exhibited in the latest Parisian importations. At the neck is a plain collar covered with stock of ribbon edged with a divided frill of lace. The sleeves are narrow and fit the arm closely from the wrist to the elbow, above which the effect is slightly wrinkled or mousquetaire. They are finished at the top with puffs of the same that are caught on the shoulders in graceful and stylish effect. Waists of this description can be made of novelties, plain, checked, striped or plaid woollens or light-weight cloths, and may be trimmed with either ribbon, braid, passementerie or velvet. Silk velvet and corduroy are also applicable to the mode. To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch material. The pattern, No. 7150, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. With coupon 10 cents.

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hemmed, they are very satisfactory. For nice, one should lay in a supply of damask towels. They are fine, soft and handsome, and every housekeeper likes to have some of these in her linen store. Towels when bought by the dozen come cheaper, so it is generally economy to buy them that way.

The three prime essentials in the nursery are fresh air, good food and pure water.

An infant's thirst is not quenched by milk. It needs clean water to drink with regularity.

Always hold a baby in your arms when feeding it in about the same position as if nursing it.

Rubber tubes, complicated nipples and nursing bottles are dangerous and should never be used.

Regular habits, proper food and long hours' sleep are necessary conditions to a healthy infant.

Have a rule for feeding the baby and do not vary from it. Without regularity the mother becomes a slave.

Light and loose clothing and frequent bathing or cool sponging are necessities for the infant in hot weather.

Plain, boiled water, given between feedings, will often aid the digestion and satisfy the child when restless.

Never put a bottle nipple into your mouth and then into the baby's mouth. This will often prove dangerous.

Feeding at night after the third month is both inconvenient and unnecessary. Sleep at night is better than food.

An infant is a creature of habit and usually responds to the wish of the mother, if the mother has order in her will.

More infants' lives are taken by over-feeding than by starvation. Never liken an infant's digestion or diet to your own.

Do not feed the baby because it cries. This may be due to pain, and it is hurtful to fill an infant's stomach at such a time.

Vomiting and diarrhea are indications that the child is either sick or approaching sickness, and probably needs a physician.

Cholera infantum would be of rare occurrence if proper attention and quantity of the food.

A nursing mother who worries or who is exhausted or who indulges in excitement may become a source of danger to her infant.

Cleanliness as applied to the body, the mouth, the food, the vessels, the clothing, the furniture, the floor, the carpets, the beds and the atmosphere should be strictly observed.—Medical and Surgical Journal.

Cream of Onion Soup.—Peel and slice thin six white onions, put in a large stewpan with two tablespoonsful of butter and cook without browning for ten minutes. Add one quart of water, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, a pinch of mace and one-half a teaspoonful of sugar. Cook slowly for one hour, rub through a pure sieve, add one pint of hot milk and return to the fire. Stir

tomatoes, sliced, six large onions, one teaspoonful of salt thrown on them over night. Drain thoroughly, then boil in two quarts of water, and one quart of vinegar fifteen minutes, drain in a colander. Then take four quarts of vinegar, two pounds of brown sugar, half a p. and of white muscad, and one tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, ground mustard, and one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper; put all together, and cook fifteen minutes.—Ladies' World.

Filling for Mock Mince Pie.—Simmer together for ten minutes one cupful of chopped and seeded raisins and one cupful of hot water; add one cupful of molasses and one tablespoonful of butter and set aside until cold. Add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, ground spices to taste, two cupfuls of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of vinegar, four milk crackers rolled fine and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Put at once in a crust and bake in a moderate oven.—Table Talk.

French Pickles.—One peck of green

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THE HORSE.

—John Dickerson will no doubt drive Joe Patchen 2.01 1-4 the rest of the season.

—Frank R. by Bourbon Patchen 2.09, has reduced his record to 2.19 1-4.

—John R. Gentry will try to beat his record at Louisville on October 22.

—Oatmeal porridge, thinned and sweetened, makes a very good substitute for milk when weaning colts.

—Rilma who won the M. P. M. stake at Detroit and the Massachusetts at Readville, won the Transylvania at Louisville last week. Coming in green this year, denominated by horsemen as a "rank outsider," having no breeding to speak of she had worked up to the top. The Monk, as in the other races, was her most dangerous rival, winning two heats.

—The racing at the Brockton Fair last week was excellent. The colt events were good, the famous Roan Wilkes won the free-for-all race, and some very pretty racing was seen in the 2.25 trot. Marion Mills, the guileless wonder, was exhibited and paced in 2.15 and 2.12 1-4. At bell signals she scores, starts, goes her mile, stops, and returns to her groom. She is a light bay, not very handsome, wears a bridle and surcingle and hobbles. She goes entirely alone and is not encouraged in any way.

—It is well to prepare the colt's food so that it shall be palatable, nutritious, and easily digested. A good means of doing this is to mix fine cut clover hay along with oat chop, bran and oil cake; moisten this with hot water, covering up with a non-conducting material, and allow it to remain in this state for twelve hours, when it will be in a suitable condition to feed. A small proportion of wheat middlings will not be amiss in this mixture, not even a few boiled turnips or carrots, providing they are found to give appetizing properties. Green corn and green clover prove very suitable fodder. Regarding the good quarters for foals when housed, a good roomy, light, well-ventilated box stall, having a good-sized yard in conjunction, can hardly be surpassed; in fact, this is what is most generally used on large horse-breeding farms in England as well as in Canada. The aim should be in any case to keep the young things forging ahead without becoming fat. Good muscular and bone development are what are needed instead of too great weight, which often has an ill effect upon the lower joints.—Prairie Farmer.

Horse Breeding and Care.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, in a talk to the agricultural students in Cornell University, recently said: "In breeding horses don't try to breed the largest—their limbs give out and they go all wrong. A 2000-pound draught horse will bring twice as much as one of 1800 pounds, but is very hard to breed. Never get overstocked with horses, keeping twenty to forty, when eight or ten are enough for your land. Remember that half the success of farming lies in the business part of it. If you lack in business sense you will probably be a financial failure. Have a plan in your breeding. There is as much in having the right kind of a horse in the right place as in the hired man. If you love horses, breed coach horses. If not, breed draught horses which are easy to break and train. Roadsters come from the trotting class of horses. The hackney naturally belongs to the truck farm, and every farmer ought in a way to be a trucker. Low horses, and even ponies, are good for orchard cultivation. It is quite possible, by scientific feeding, to make horses grow large and tall, or the reverse. One successful horse-raiser I know feeds plenty of bone meal to give his horses fine, bony structure. Their land has much to do with their quality. The little city of Lexington, Ky., sells annually in her streets \$2,000,000 worth of horses. The bluegrass country produces horses because of the phosphates in the soil. In caring for horses remember that the farm horse doesn't want his skin made too sensitive by over-curing. He perspires freely. What he does need is to have his feet and legs taken care of. Put your chief care upon him at night, after his day's work is done. Clean out his feet thoroughly, leaving no mud to dry in. He gets rheumatism from it. You only keep simple tools to

work with; first an old broom, and finish off with a wisp of straw, rubbing legs and feet well, hard and quick. Cut off the fetlock if you like; the feet without it dry off more quickly. To keep the horse clean and free from dust, a light blanket of cotton or jute costs less than the time for cleaning. Then, too, the blanket keeps the hair straight and helps to keep it from growing. Never blanket a horse in the stable while he is warm unless you give him a dry blanket shortly after. The driving horse must not be fat, but lean and hard, be well curried, sensitive in mouth and skin. . . . The first great mistake in caring for horses is feeding too much hay; the second is not feeding often enough. A horse should be fed four times daily, and half the day's feed should come after six o'clock at night. More horses are hurt by overfeeding of hay than grain. A horse should not work over five hours without feed, and different horses require different food. Some horses do better on straw than hay."

American vs. European Breeders.

Director Plumb still confines his interesting letters from Europe. In one of his recent reports, he makes the following points: (1) In the handling of stock, the European farmer is much more kind and gentle than the American or Canadian brother. As a consequence, the animals, especially the dairy cattle, are much more docile, and less timid than American stock. There is much more sympathy between the cattle and the feeder than exists on this continent, and as a further consequence, the stock are more thrifty and prolific. (2) The stabling for cattle in Europe, is, from a sanitary point of view, often very inferior to what good stock men afford their cattle here. Young calves, which are often not allowed to go into pasture for several months, are thus kept in damp, dark stables, that an American stockman, enlightened by the study of sanitary science, would undoubtedly condemn. This is a point in our favor. (3) The European breeder makes a far greater use of artificial, or "patent" foods than we do here, but at the same time he is much less exact in the composition of his rations than the best feeders here would be. He uses a "bit" of this, or a "pinch" of that, with a "bucket" of something else, etc. But yet, the European stockmen are very careful feeders, for with them, foods and fodders are high in price. They seem, however, to depend rather upon their knowledge of the needs of the individual animals, than upon their general knowledge of the science of feeding. In other words, they know their stock intimately, and feed them according to their several needs. (4) The English and Scotch breeders are much more particular in their selection of their pure bred sires for breeding, than American or Canadian breeders; they stick more closely to their type; they more carefully prune out their inferior stock; they sacrifice more freely to the butcher, and in addition, they are much more careful than we are, not to sell inferior stock to others for breeding purposes, although in pedigree, such stock might be faultless. (5) The English and Scotch breeders are much more willing to pay good prices for breeding males than we are here. The result is, that their stock is kept to a higher notch of perfection, and shows a more steady improvement than ours. Their herds, too, are better balanced, and show a greater uniformity of type. These comparisons are useful. They show that while in some things, our knowledge and our practice are better than our European brethren's yet, in several important parts of the stock-breeding art, they are more particular, and more painstaking, and more determined to excel than we are. Kindness, intimate knowledge of the individual requirements of the stock we handle, the invariable use of breeding sires that best conform to the type we wish to maintain, are all requisites without which the highest success is impossible.—Farming.

Growing Black Walnut for Timber

There has come to be a widespread notion that fortunes can be made in a few years by growing black walnut for timber. If the idea, erroneous as it is, were to result in the extensive planting of this valuable species it would result in great ultimate good, though it is doubtful if any of the planters would live to harvest their crop. The black walnut is a rapid growing tree when planted under favorable conditions, but it does not develop the rich dark color that gives to the wood its peculiar value until it approaches maturity, or at an age beyond one hundred years. I know of trees only thirty years old, says a writer in American Gardening, that are over sixty feet in diameter at breast high. But the wood of these trees is sappy and light colored, showing none of the richness that makes the timber sought for furniture and furnishing purposes. It is the color that gives value to the wood, and young trees cannot be sold at a price much beyond that of any other species. And yet, given a deep,

THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT. REFLECT!!

THE MASSES want to be **HUMBLED!** So they buy inferior and dangerous soaps to procure **WORTHLESS** presents, or else the dealer recommends cheap soaps on account of extra profit. **THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.** If you want the **BEST** and **PUREST** soap, **BUY** the famous **WELCOME** and the superior **WHITE CREST** Soap. **THEY HAVE NO EQUAL** and will not injure the finest fabric or skin. **Made by CURTIS DAVIS & Co. BOSTON, MASS.**

fresh, loamy soil, such as that of river and creek "bottom" and "second bench" lands, and I doubt if a better crop could be grown in odd corners, or where land is cheap. The nuts should be planted where the tree is to stand shortly after they drop from the tree. It is unnecessary to hull them. They should be covered about one inch deep, and will ordinarily grow a foot high the first year. They are easily transplanted when one year old, but as a heavy tap root is formed they are difficult to reset after the first year. For timber they should be grown among other trees that make a denser shade. These are called nurse trees, and their purpose is to prevent the walnut from branching low, and forcing its stem straight and tall. Red and silver maple, Russian and native mulberry, and box elder are all good nurses for black walnut. Suppose all the trees stand 4x4 feet apart, then each walnut should be surrounded by nurse trees. This would place the walnuts at least 8x8 feet apart. I would prefer to make the entire plantation 3x3 feet, placing walnuts at 9x9 feet, this would require 537 walnut trees per acre, and a total of 4840 trees per acre. The rate of thinning would depend entirely upon the development, and this in turn depends on many things: Soil, exposure, rain, humidity, winds, and all the conditions of a locality that can influence tree growth. As to the number of trees that should stand on an acre at a given age, and the value of a walnut plantation at any given time, such subjects are too speculative for discussion, and any attempt at a didactic statement would be absurd. Fashions change in woods as well as in bonnets, and because black walnut is a prized tree today it does not of course follow that it will be so a hundred years hence.

She Knew.

A girl from town is staying with some country cousins who live at a farm. On the night of her arrival she finds, to her mortification, that she is ignorant of all sorts of things connected with farm life which to her country cousins are matters of everyday knowledge. She fancies they seem amused at her ignorance. At breakfast the following morning she sees on the table a dish of fine honey, whereupon she thinks she has found an opportunity of retrieving her humiliating experience of the night before, and of showing her country cousins that she knows something of life, after all. So, looking at the dish of honey, she says, carelessly: "Ah, I see you keep a bee."—Pearson's Weekly.

Picked Out the Eggs Herself.

The other day a woman went into a grocer's and said: "I want two dozen hen's eggs. They must all be eggs laid by black hens."

The grocer said: "Madame, I am willing to accommodate you, but you have got the best of me this time. I don't know how to tell the eggs of a black hen from those of a speckled or white one."

She said: "I can tell the difference mighty quick." "If that is so, madame, you will kindly pick out the eggs for yourself!" She did so, and when the two dozen were counted into her basket, the grocer looked at them and said suggestively: "Well, madame, it seems as though the black hens laid all the big eggs."

"Yes," she said, "that's the way you tell them."—Hardware.

Women Need Not Be Discouraged.

The nervous tension under which most of our women constantly live affects the female organism seriously. Heavy household burdens, social gayeties, work in some commercial establishment, any of these duties seem impossible to women who are ill and yet they keep up for a time under pressure of the demands upon them. When they do break down, the advice and treatment they receive from their family physician don't go to the root of the trouble and they get no better. They are discouraged, worn out, tired of life. The great specialist in women's diseases, Dr. Greene, of Nervura fame, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., has shown thousands of women who thought themselves hopeless invalids the way to health. His office is open to all women for free consultation and advice, or if you will write him about your case, he will advise you by mail absolutely free of all cost and confidentially. The glorious remedies discovered by this profound physician are an invaluable boon to women. It costs nothing to be put on the road to health, and all ailing women should write Dr. Greene at once.

Wattaquottoc Farm, BOLTON, MASS.

A. J. C. of Jerseys, bulls, cows, heifers and calves for sale by JOHN A. & PAUL CUNNINGHAM. Mention Mass. Ploughman.

The Farmer's Tool Kit.

What a farmer's tool house should be, and the tools it should contain, depends altogether upon the ability of the farmer, says Colman's Rural World. It is not to be supposed that he would equip himself with a full set of blacksmith, wagon-maker, carpenter, harness or shoe tools, but a few of each comes handy every few days. Every farmer, land owner, or renter, needs a good handsaw, a square, good augers, from two inches down to the size commonly used in the brace, etc.

When buying small bits, it pays to buy drill bits. They do not split thin lumber in boring, and they pay for themselves the first job. A post maul, wire stretcher, planes, cold chisels, drawing knife, copper rivet tools and a good claw hammer are essential and necessary tools. With proper care there need be but few breakages that cannot be repaired at home. Having confidence in our own ability to do almost any kind of common repairing, is half the job.

We small farmers are not all supposed to have a fine workshop or tool house with our work bench and vice, but we can have a shed to store our farm implements in, and while doing that we can make room for the few tools we possess. No man able to own farm machinery can afford to let it stand out and rust and rot away, just to try his hand repairing. I have a rough shed 12x24, that sheds a binder, mower, sulky plow, riding cultivator, walking stirring plow, steel harrow, buggy, a two-seated carriage, and there is plenty of room for all the small tools the average farmer needs.

Go and build one likewise; now is the accepted time.

Ashes as Fertilizers.

Considerable space is devoted to ashes as fertilizers in a late bulletin issued by the Massachusetts experiment station. The bulletin states that lime-kiln ashes which contain, in one ton, 800 pounds of lime, twenty-five of potash, and twenty of phosphoric acid, might well be advertised and sold with profit. These ashes are obtained by burning limestone with wood. They are very useful on crops like clover or grass, and farmers who live where they can be obtained, can well afford to pay \$3.50 per ton and haul them home. As for ordinary unleached wood ashes, they should never be bought by the bushel. They should be bought not only by weight, but on a guaranteed analysis of potash and phosphoric acid. The Massachusetts experiment station chemists found all the way from one to thirty-five per cent of water in different samples of such ashes. It is folly to buy ashes by the bushel when twenty per cent or more of the bulk is nothing but water. The potash and phosphoric acid found in wood ashes have, pound for pound, about equal commercial values. Dealers sometimes state only the sum of both instead of the amount of each. This is well enough in figuring the money value of the ashes; but the buyer should demand, in addition, a definite statement of the amounts of potash and phosphoric acid as separate ingredients.

Springer Bros' Fashions.

Blouse jackets are varied in their forms. Many are made with plain, seamless backs, and are plain over the bust in front, the extra width being gathered in at the waist. These are frequently fastened on the shoulder and side seams. Some are fastened by straps on the left side—a style suited to tailor-made cloth costumes, when tabs or a shaped blouse is often added—and others are fastened in front beneath a box plait.



The one illustrated is of a lovely shade of light green jersey, braided with black soutache in a charming design, as can be seen. Black satin is used on the collar, and there are bows of it at the front. The oxidized gold is made over black satin, and the whole is lined with changeable green and lavender silk. It always pays to go to 500 Washington street, because garments purchased at Springer's are always so satisfactory. One never gets tired of them, or finds, at mid-season, that they have all gone out of style and that one has been persuaded to buy something one didn't want. They are right in the first place, and remain so all the season.

SPRINGER BROTHERS

SPECIAL FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

All our former customers, as well as ladies who have never yet visited our establishment, are invited to call early and make their selections from our New and Elegant Stock of

Capes, Coats, Russian Blouses, Furs, Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists, Petticoats, Waterproofs, Etc.....

SPRINGER BROS., The Leading Cloak, Suit and Fur House. **500 Washington St.**

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate the bowels, cleanse and strengthen the system. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Constipation, Etc.

Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, AND All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Head, Stomach, Sour Eructations, Spitting or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Water before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Dizziness, Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c. A Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of MARY E. HARKIN, late of St. George, in the County of Knox, in the State of Maine, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described.

Whereas, Nathan Bachelder, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Knox, in the State of Maine, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such administrator he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said County of Middlesex, to wit: a deposit of a sum of money in the Lowell Savings Bank for the Savings of Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, with accrued interest, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey said estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be on day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

S. H. FOLSON, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of EDEY, EZER K. GRIFFIN late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

Whereas, Quincy A. Vinal, the trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the final account of his trust under said will.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the second day of November, A.D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be on day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

S. H. FOLSON, Register.

See our Special Offer on the fifth page.



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IF YOU want to know the history of your country in the early days of its settlement you can find out all about it in Ridpath's History.

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FARM WANTED Will exchange my house (free and clear) in ward 20, Boston, for a good farm. The buildings must be first-class, plenty of fruit, near steam cars and not over 15 miles out. Inquire room 15, 150 Tremont Street, Boston.

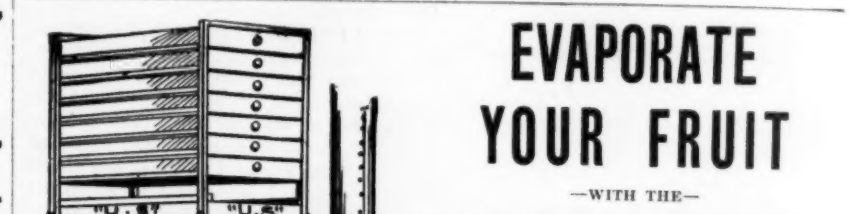
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Union Teachers' Agencies of America. REV. L. D. BASS, D. D., Manager. Pittsburgh, Pa., Toronto, Can., New Orleans, La., New York, N. Y., Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Denver, Colorado. There are thousands of positions to be filled during the school term, caused by resignation, death, etc. We had over 8000 vacancies during the past season. Unqualified facilities for placing teachers in every part of the U. S. and Canada, as over 94 per cent of those who registered before August secured positions. One fee registers in 9 offices. Address all Applications to Pittsburgh, Pa.



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No other remedy can show the results that we do. As yet we have never had a case of above diseases that the Elkix would not cure. It will locate any lameness, by remaining moist on part affected, rest dries out. A few applications cure. Believes Spavin, Kingbone and Cock's Joints.

This is to certify that we have used Tuttle's Elkix on our horses for strains, bruises, quitters and acclimating green horses and have never seen its equal and would not be without it in our stable. We have also used it with the best results in cases of colic and paralysis. We consider it the best medicine and liniment in the world if properly applied. Signed, HANCOCK WATERHOUSE, 268 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELKIX cures Rheumatism and all Joint and Throat affections. Sample of either Elkix sent free by mail for three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, 27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

A Full Line Of new carpets can be found in the display of that reliable firm, Joel Goldthwait & Co., 162-169 Washington St., near Cornhill. All the new designs and styles, from the most expensive carpets down to the cheapest, may be had at their store at prices very reasonable. Those who are contemplating the purchase of new carpets at this season cannot do better for themselves than by patronizing Goldthwait & Co., where they will get honestly woven carpets, of fast colors, at fair prices. See their card in another column.

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